



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

self to be fighting, but was fraught with danger. It could not but be clear to all intellectual people that the conclusion of the war without the collapse of Austria would be disastrous for Italy, and that this collapse could only take place with the help of the Slav population, whereas the Italian Government, by attacking the Yugoslavs in all the vital points of their national aspirations, had driven them back on the Viennese Government and made common anti-Austrian action between the Tzechs, Southern Slavs, and Poles, impossible, and so had strengthened the Austrian Government.

... There are at present two committees in Italy engaged in bringing about a complete understanding between the Yugoslavs and the Italians. The first of these came into being directly after the defection of the Russians when first the vital need of a change of national policy became apparent and in the one engaged in London with Dr. Trumbic. The second, headed by the two editors of *Unità*, Signor De Marco de Viti and Prof. Gaetani Salvenini, is composed of those who from the beginning of the war have urged the justice and necessity of the liberation of the oppressed people of Austria through their alliance with Italy. It is Prof. Salvenini who has put forth the well-known six points of a possible basis for Italo-Yugoslav co-operation. These are:

1. The Italian committees and the Yugoslav committees recognize the necessity for an agreement between Italy and all the Latin and Slav nationalities in Austria-Hungary for a fundamental contest with the Hapsburg dynasty and the German and Magyar oppression and for the solution of the Austro-Hungarian problem according to the rights of nationalities.

2. The Italian committees undertake to support the movement of the Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes toward unity in an independent national State.

3. The Italian committees recognize the right of Yugoslavia to Dalmatia and Liburnia. The Slav committees recognize the right of Italy to the territory round Gorizia and Istria and to those islands of the eastern Adriatic which are essential as guarantees for the safety of the Italian coast.

4. Cultural liberty and equal justice to be guaranteed to the Italian and Slav minorities remaining on the borders of Yugoslavia and Italy; Fiume and Zara to be free cities, with conventions regarding their ports and railways which shall give equal zones of influence in the hinterland to Fiume and to Trieste.

5. The integrity of Albania within its ethnical frontiers to be maintained.

6. Any serious disagreements arising between the experts of the two parties in defining the frontier in Venezia, Giulia, or Albania, in deciding the islands essential to the safety of the Italian coast, or in formulating the guarantees and conventions in paragraph four shall be decided by technical commissioners as arbitrators.

... Acting on the suggestion of President Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Congress has declared war upon Germany and her allies, with only four dissenting votes. The Congress also adopted a declaration of solidarity with the United States and other American republics at war with Germany and Austria and authorized the President to take steps for the utilization of the full forces of the country in the prosecution of the war. This is the second move in the adoption of Pan-American opposition to the Central Powers, of which the first was taken as early as April 11, 1917, when Nicaragua gave definite assurance that its sympathies were with this country in the war and that, while at that time

German opposition had developed and in some instances held sway, the country as a whole would maintain its friendly relations with the United States.

... While Nicaragua may not be of great importance to this country from a solely military point of view, one North American editor points out, its allegiance in the war is yet a not inconsiderable contribution to the strength of our arms. As this writer says:

The United States has very near and valuable interests within its borders, being the owner of the right-of-way of the trans-isthmian canal which must, sooner or later, be constructed to supplement the Panama waterway, and the possessor of an important naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, and of Corn Island, on the Atlantic coast. The coming into the war, on the allied side, of Guatemala and Nicaragua will unquestionably influence some of the other Central and South American republics that are still holding aloof, partly or wholly, to do likewise.

The term "American solidarity" is more widely known and better understood in the southern republics than in the United States. It means to those countries a closer association than has ever yet existed among them, and it gives a wider and deeper meaning to the Monroe Doctrine than has ever been attached to it in the past. German influence has aroused, in a section of the southern continent, a feeling of antagonism to what is called United States dictation, but most of the republics are now upholding American ideas in harmony with the United States. Nicaragua's action is important, since it will undoubtedly assist in aligning and strengthening the sentiment for continental solidarity and unity of action, the growth of which spells the end of Germany's long-cherished hope of obtaining economic or political domination in the Western Hemisphere.

... Mexican Consul-General Ramon de Negri has protested against the display in this country of a so-called Mexican screen drama entitled "The Planter," so misrepresenting Mexican conditions as to constitute an affront to that country. It is noted that in California, where the picture has been shown and where the protest is issued, a resolution of the State Legislature recently passed covers this very point. Interested persons who have investigated the matter declare that the picture is a piece of deliberate propaganda intended to destroy confidence in Mexico and bring on trouble, with the object of hindering our action in the European War.

## AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

At the ninetieth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, held in the Society's headquarters in the Colorado Building, in this city, the following resolution attesting the Society's whole-hearted support of the Government was passed unanimously:

"The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, at its ninetieth annual meeting, held in Washington, D. C., May 25, 1918, reaffirms its allegiance to its Government and to the cause which that Government now defends. It announces again its belief that the highest present duty of the Entente Allies is to win and to end this war. It points with profound satisfaction to the perfect

agreement of the aims of this Society with the purposes of America, to win this war not only; but to win it "greatly and worthily." It offers its magazine, published regularly since 1834, its employed officers, its entire resources, to the Governments struggling against the exponents of militaristic ruthlessness, to the end that out of this war may arise an ordering of nations under law and the establishment of that peace among men which flows from freedom and justice."

Results of election of officers for the coming year follow:

#### OFFICERS.

*President:* HON. JAMES L. SLAYDEN,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

*Secretary:* ARTHUR DEERIN CALL,  
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

*Treasurer:* GEORGE W. WHITE,  
President National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.

#### *Vice-Presidents:*

JACKSON H. RALSTON, Washington, D. C.

THEODORE E. BURTON, New York City.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, New York City.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Lincoln, Neb.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, New Haven, Conn.

#### DEPARTMENTS.

New England: JAMES L. TRYON, Director, Boston, Mass.

Pacific Coast: ROBERT C. ROOT, Director, 1111 Hobart Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

South Atlantic States: JAMES J. HALL, D. D., Director, Atlanta, Ga.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, *ex officio*.

ARTHUR D. CALL, *ex officio*.

GEORGE W. WHITE, *ex officio*.

HON. JOHN BARRETT, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

HON. P. P. CLAXTON, U. S. Bureau of Education, Wash., D. C.

WILLIAM KNOWLES COOPER, Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.

ALLAN FARQUHAR, Sandy Spring, Md.

DR. THOS. E. GREEN, American Red Cross, Wash., D. C.

HON. WALTER L. HENSLEY, House of Rep., Washington, D. C.

HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, House of Rep., Wash., D. C.

JACKSON H. RALSTON, Evans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR RAMSAY, Fairmount Seminary, Wash., D. C.

HON. EDWARD W. SAUNDERS, House of Rep., Wash., D. C.

Justice FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, 1914 Biltmore St., Wash., D. C.

JAY T. STOCKING, D. D., Upper Montclair, N. J.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(*Exclusive of Members of Executive Committee.*)

Dr. J. J. Hall, 82 East Sixth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Robert C. Root, 1011 Hobart Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. James L. Tryon, 95 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Wilbur F. Gordy, 104 Gillett St., Hartford, Conn.

Henry C. Morris, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

William W. Thayer, Concord, N. H.

E. P. Wharton, Greensboro, N. C.

Frank F. Williams, Erie Co. Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. Frederick Lynch, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

George E. Fogg, 95 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Rev. Arthur Weatherly, 1834 S. 25th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Mrs. E. A. Christ, Orlando, Fla.

Charles Sisson, Box 1301, Providence, R. I.

Dr. Edward Cummings, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

#### HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Lyman Abbott, 287 4th Ave., New York.

Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Centre, Me.

Gilbert Bowles, 30 Koun Machi, Mita Shiba, Tokyo, Japan.

Dean Charles R. Brown, New Haven, Conn.

Pres. E. E. Brown, New York University, New York.

Pres. William Lowe Bryan, Bloomington, Ind.

Francis E. Clark, Boston, Mass.

Señora Angela O. C. de Costa, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Charles W. Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

\*Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, Ind.

Everett O. Fisk, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Milton, Mass.

Thomas Edward Green, Am. Red Cross, Wash., D. C.

Hiram Hadley, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Frank P. Holland, Dallas, Tex.

Charles E. Jefferson, New York City.

David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.

Bishop William Lawrence, Boston, Mass.

Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Winchester, Mass.

Pres. S. C. Mitchell, Delaware College, Newark, Del.

Hon. John Bassett Moore, New York City.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.

Philip S. Moxom, Springfield, Mass.

L. H. Pillsbury, Derry, N. H.

Judge Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major James Brown Scott, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ruth H. Spray, Salida, Colo.

Edward Stevens, Columbia, Mo.

Pres. M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Pres. C. F. Thwing, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. E. Winship, 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Pres. Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley, Mass.

#### *New England Department*

Identifying himself with local activities for winning the war, Director Tryon attended the Maine War Conference held in Portland on May 8 and 9, as the representative of Legal Advisory Board Number One, City of Portland, and later called a meeting of representatives of other legal advisory boards at his office for an informal discussion of their work. He was sent as a delegate of the Maine Prison Association to the Child Welfare Conference at Augusta, May 7 and 8, where he met leaders of philanthropic organizations, educators and State officials. He was also appointed by the Maine and New Hampshire Peace Societies to represent them at the annual meeting of the American Peace Society at Washington and was made one of the delegates of the national society to attend the Conference of the League to Enforce Peace in Philadelphia. He has introduced the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* to a number of people who attended the Sunday afternoon international gatherings at the Falmouth Hotel during the winter, and has learned that they warmly appreciate the articles that appear in the magazine. Among the subscribers who have renewed their membership in the Maine Peace Society during the month are a prominent Congregational minister, the principal of a well-known preparatory school and the president of one of the Maine colleges. Dr. Tryon has lately spoken before Trinity Church, Men's Club, Woodfords, on the Friendship of the English-Speaking Peoples and has co-operated with Secretary H. S. Perris of London in the work of the Committee of Management of Sulgrave Manor, which is promoting friendship among leaders of public opinion in the British Empire and United States.

\* Deceased.

### *Pacific Coast Department*

The Director of this Department has continued his former effort to reach the leaders of public thought in his part of the country, and to interest them in the work of the American Peace Society, and in the study of international affairs. He spoke recently at the State Teachers Convention in Oakland, Calif., before a large audience, on the subject of "President Wilson's Peace Policies." A few weeks ago notice was received of his election to membership in the Board of Directors of the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship. The Director has also recently been particularly occupied as Executive Secretary of a large group in Berkeley, Calif., who are engaged in developing the war work of the churches, under the name of the National Campaign on the Moral Aims of the War. Conferences were held throughout California on this topic, the one at Berkeley in which Director Root co-operated falling on May 22. Some time earlier he lent his aid in the Community Organization Week at Berkeley.

### *South Atlantic States Department.*

Dr. J. J. Hall, Director of the Department, was lately invited to address the Congregational Conference of churches held at Ormond, Fla., April 10, and this was followed by a request to remain and preach on "Christianity and the War" the following Sunday at Daytona. Before returning to Atlanta, he visited Orlando, Tampa, Plant City and Arcadia. Everywhere he found a hearty endorsement of the stand taken by ADVOCATE OF PEACE in supporting the Government. The sentiment in Florida seems to be: "Win the war and then talk peace."

It is with pleasure that the Director has been able to aid, as a representative of the American Peace Society, in such worthy causes as the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund, the American Red Cross, and the Committee on the Moral Aims of the War. Amidst the darkness and storm that now rage, and while we are waiting for the time to come when we may apply the principles of justice between nations and by them secure a righteous and therefore permanent peace, service is gladly rendered in strengthening and enheartening those who need succor or encouragement. With this thought the Director has given time and effort wherever possible in response to appeals for aid.

### AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

#### *Maine Branch.*

Despite the predominance of interest in the war, the Secretary of this branch of the League, Miss Alice May Douglas, has not considered it inappropriate to the purposes of the organization nor to its usefulness at this time, to expend some effort in reminding the schools in her district of the customary observance of Hague Day. To this end talks were given in several schools and literature distributed. In at least one school the response was an observance of the day with appropriate ceremonies. Some publicity to the work was obtained in connection with the Church Convention at West Falmouth. At the secretary's request the Boston headquarters sent a full supply of year-books

and literature to some of the leading normal schools of Maine. As her own gift to Hubbard Library, Bowdoin College, the secretary sent a collection consisting of files running back several years of the leading peace journals of Europe and America. In view of the certainty of increased interest in international topics as any conclusion of the war approaches, it seemed desirable that libraries such as this should be preparing to meet the coming demands.

### SOCIETÀ INTERNAZIONALE PER LA PACE, UNIONE LOMBARDA

The general meeting of the society was held in Milan, April 14, when resolutions were adopted, the directors elected, and a telegram dispatched to President Wilson endorsing his stand for a Society of Nations. At the meeting of the board of directors, April 27, Signor Achille Brioschi was elected president, and Signori E. A. Porro and Modesto Picozzi were elected vice-presidents. The new treasurer is Signor Luigi Brugnattelli and the secretary, Signor Doro Rosetti. *La Vita Internazionale* devotes considerable space to the Italo-Yugoslav question, reprinting several of the speeches delivered at the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Rome, April 8-11, and, among others, an article by a Serbian writer, Jasa Grgachevic, upon Austro-Hungarian rule in normal times and since the war. A recent issue contains an article by William Hard, of *The New Republic* staff, on "Internationalism in War-Time; How an American Sees the English." The magazine has changed in some details under its new management, omitting advertisements and including a new department of much interest, headed *La Nostra Cronaca*, containing short notes of interest upon such topics as the Yugoslav movement, the growing demand of *Austria delenda est*, practical evidences of internationalist growth in Italy, and the work done abroad by Italians on this behalf. A fund is being collected by the society for a memorial to Signor Moneta, its founder. So far 7,160 lire (about \$1,400) have been subscribed. The paper continues the printing of letters, articles, etc., received both originally and through the press, in praise of the high achievements of its late editor, Signor E. T. Moneta. American appreciation of this ardent pacifist is not lacking.

### JOINING THE ISSUE.

ARLINGTON, MASS., April 25, 1918.

*To the Editor.*

SIR: Said a United States Senator, "Bulgaria is under the cloven hoof of the Kaiser." If so, she is entitled to our sympathy rather than our censure, and is more an object of pity than of condemnation. If the Kaiser, by intrigue, diplomacy and a loan of \$30,000,000 backed by a tremendous military force, has drawn her into an unholy alliance to help establish an empire in Mittel-Europa, she deserves some kindly consideration. If Ferdinand and the Sofia court have been Prussianized, the people have been betrayed, for Bulgaria is democratic at heart and longs for a restoration of her old territory with liberty and justice, which was promised her when the Treaty of San Stefano was signed, but was cruelly taken from her by Beaconsfield and Bismarck at the Congress of Berlin.

There are some who regard the Bulgars as a brutal and